

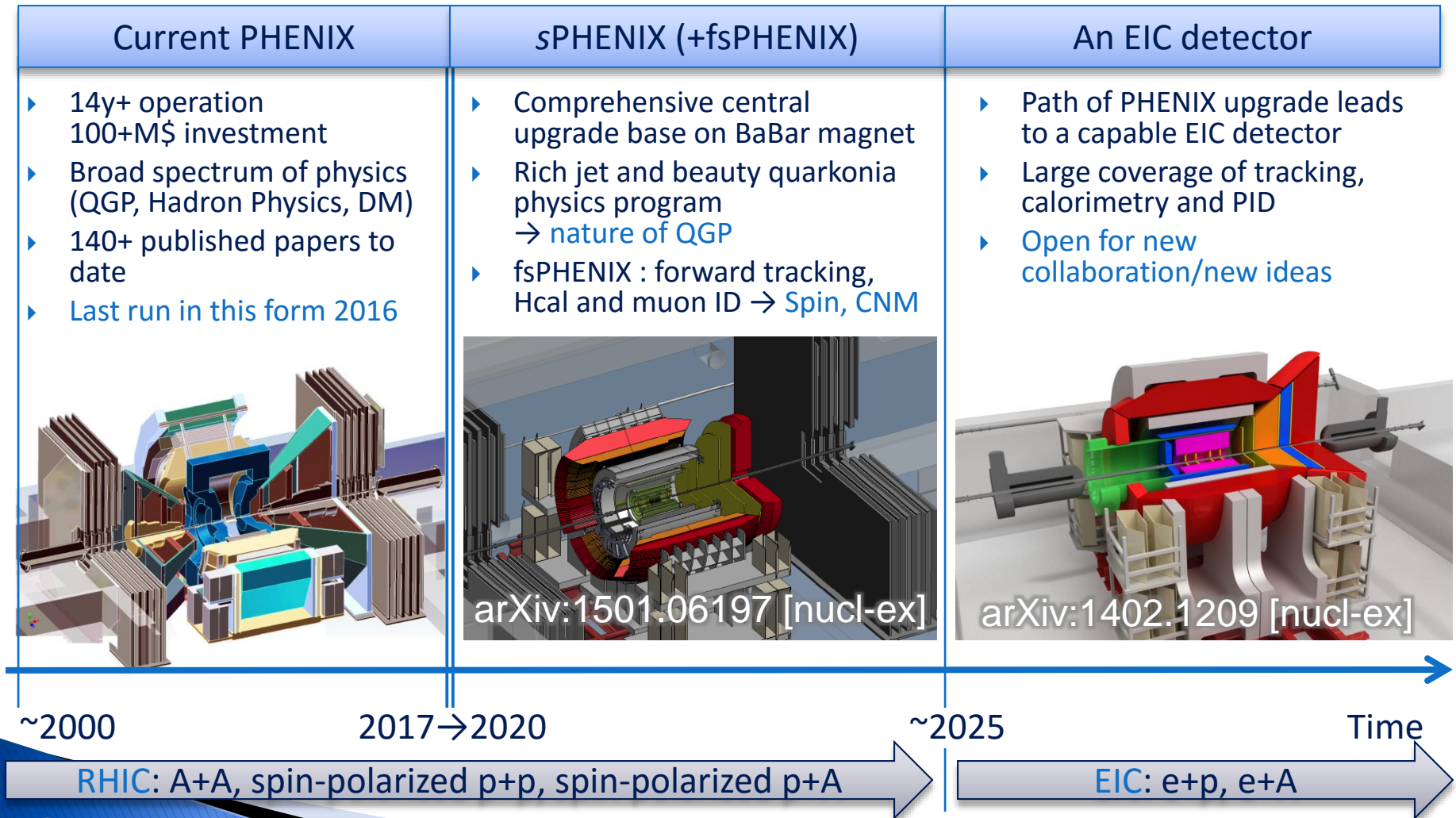
A detailed 3D cutaway diagram of the fsPHENIX calorimeter. The diagram shows a complex arrangement of components, including a central detector core with various colored layers (red, blue, green, yellow, orange) and surrounding structural elements. The components are arranged in a symmetrical, cylindrical-like structure with various internal channels and support structures. The background is a light blue gradient.

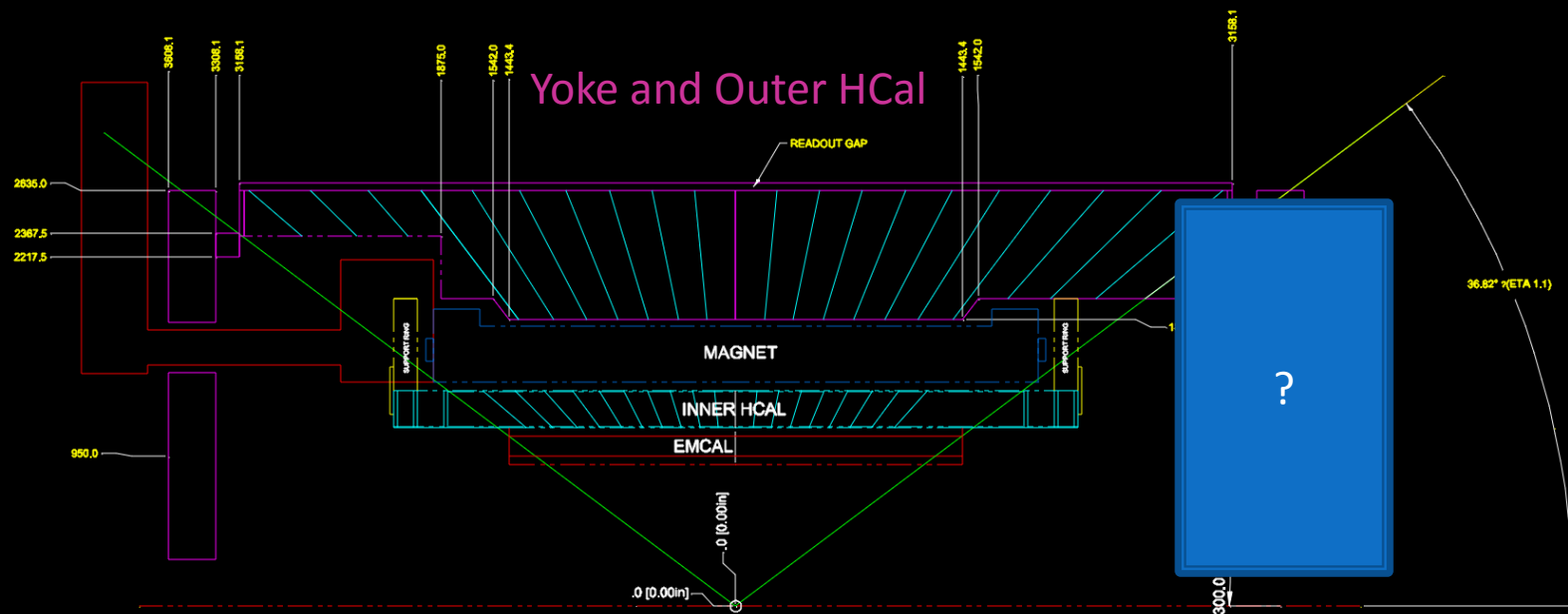
# fsPHENIX calorimeters

Jin Huang (BNL)

# Road map

Documented: <http://www.phenix.bnl.gov/plans.html>





## Envelope on current sPHENIX design (calorimeter only) >>

HCal geometry is significantly revised  
Preliminary magnetic end-door design

# Calorimetry overview

- ▶ This talk is to walk through consideration of forward calorimeter design and collect your feed back.
- ▶ Jet energy resolution
  - Primary serve for kinematics determination
  - Tail under control (<20%?) for unfolding
- ▶ Jet angular resolution
  - Primary serve for relative momentum determination, e.g. hadron in jet, jet-gamma correlation, jet-jet correlation
- ▶ Assist DY muon ID
  - DY muon leave  $\sim 3\text{GeV}$  MIP signal in HCal. Independent check with muon ID
  - Isolation around the muon track candidate
- ▶ EMCal layer open up possibility of electron-DY too
- ▶ Jets and hadron final state detection @ EIC ( $-1 < \eta < +4$ )
  - See also next talk Vladimir Skokov



# Calorimeter as part of magnet system

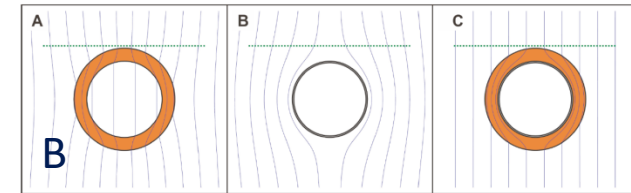
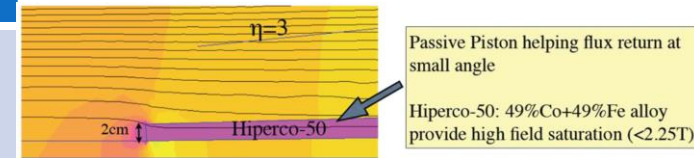
- » Calorimeter system serve as forward magnetic field return  
Defines forward field geometry and tracking/PID volume

# What field shall we add in the forward?

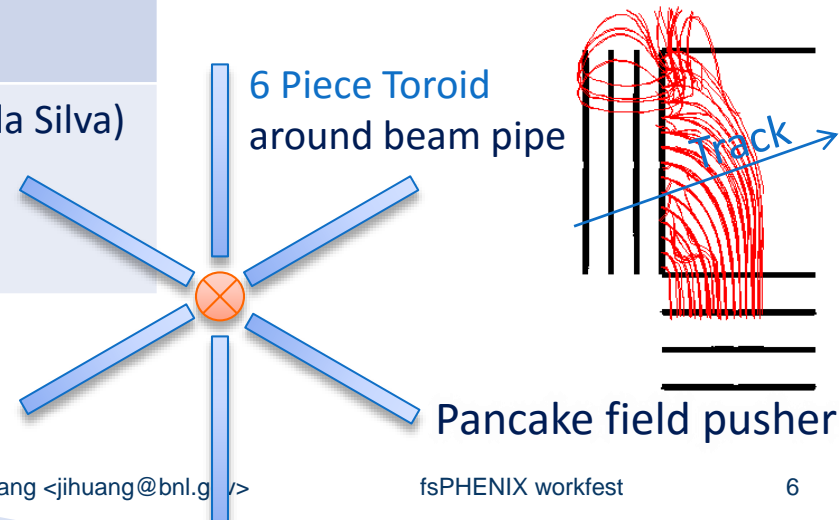
## - Brain storm in the past few years

Design Family	Example
Piston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passive piston (C. L. da Silva)</li> <li>Active piston (J. Huang, C. L. da Silva)</li> <li>Super conducting piston (Y. Goto)</li> </ul>
Dipole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forward dipole (Y. Goto, A. Deshpande, et. al.)</li> <li>Redirect magnetic flux of solenoid (T. Hemmick)</li> <li>Use less-magnetic material for a azimuthal portion of central H-Cal (E. Kistenev)</li> </ul>
Toroid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air core toroid (E. Kistenev)</li> <li>Six fold toroid (J. Huang)</li> </ul>
Other axial symmetric Field shaper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large field solenoidal extension (C. L. da Silva)</li> <li>Pancake field pusher (T. Hemmick)</li> </ul>

Passive piston

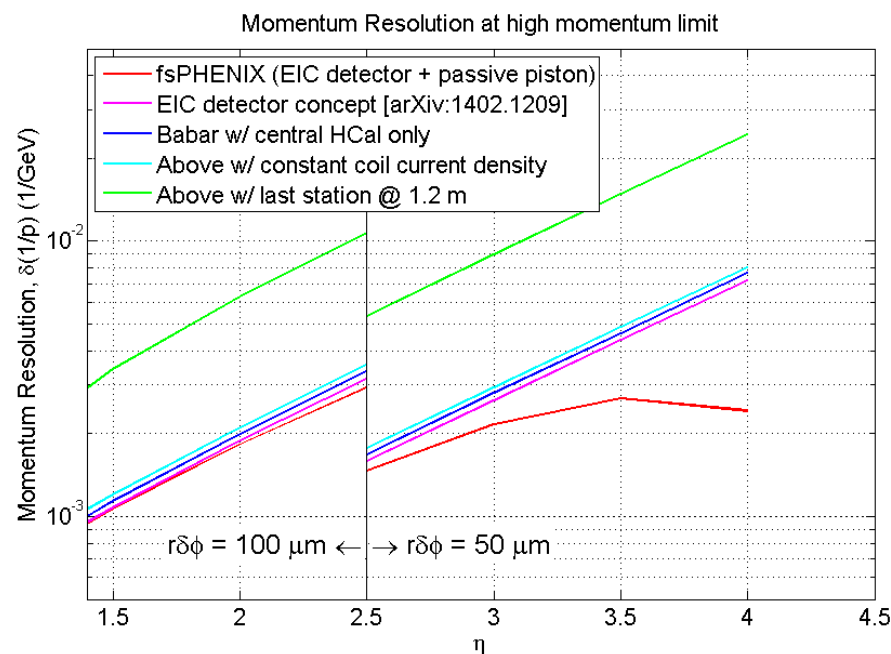
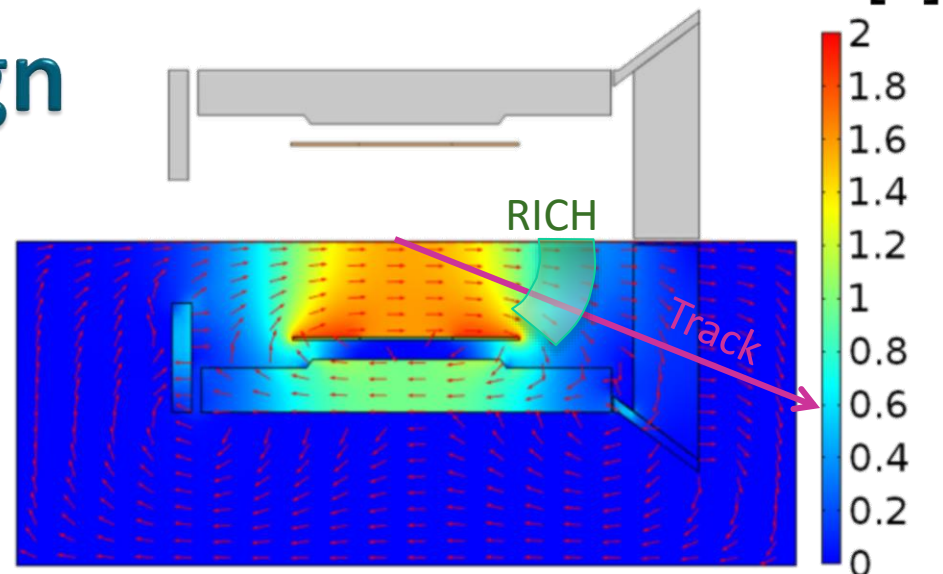


Beam line magnetic field shielding, based on superconducting pipe.



# Forward field design

- ▶ BaBar superconducting magnet is a power full and large magnet
  - Nominal field: 1.5T
  - Length: 385 cm
- ▶ Field calculation and yoke tuning
  - Preliminary field calculation in 2D : POISSON, FEM, OPERA and COMSOL
- ▶ Favor for forward spectrometer
  - Designed for homogeneous B-field in **central tracking**
  - Longer field volume for **forward tracking**
    - FOM (Position resolution)  $\sim B \cdot L^2$
    - FOM (multiple scattering)  $\sim B \cdot L$
  - Higher **current density** at end of the magnet -> better forward bending
  - **Work well with RICH** with field-shaping yoke: Forward & central Hcal + Steel lampshade
- ▶ Shipped to BNL for sPHENIX



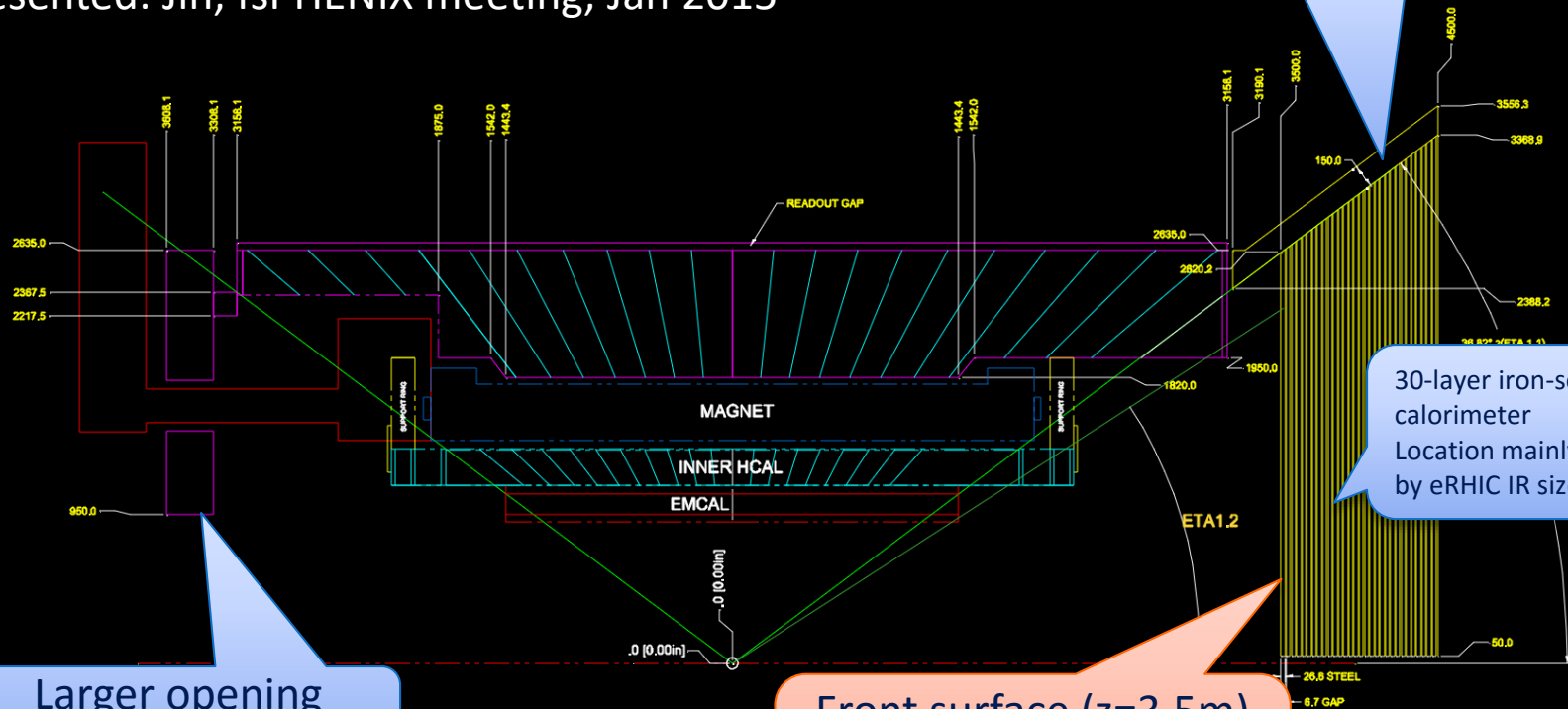
# Current consideration





By J. Huang, R. Ruggiero (BNL/PHENIX)  
Presented: Jin, fsPHENIX meeting, Jan 2015

Lampshade magnet



Larger opening  
(R95cm) for DIRC

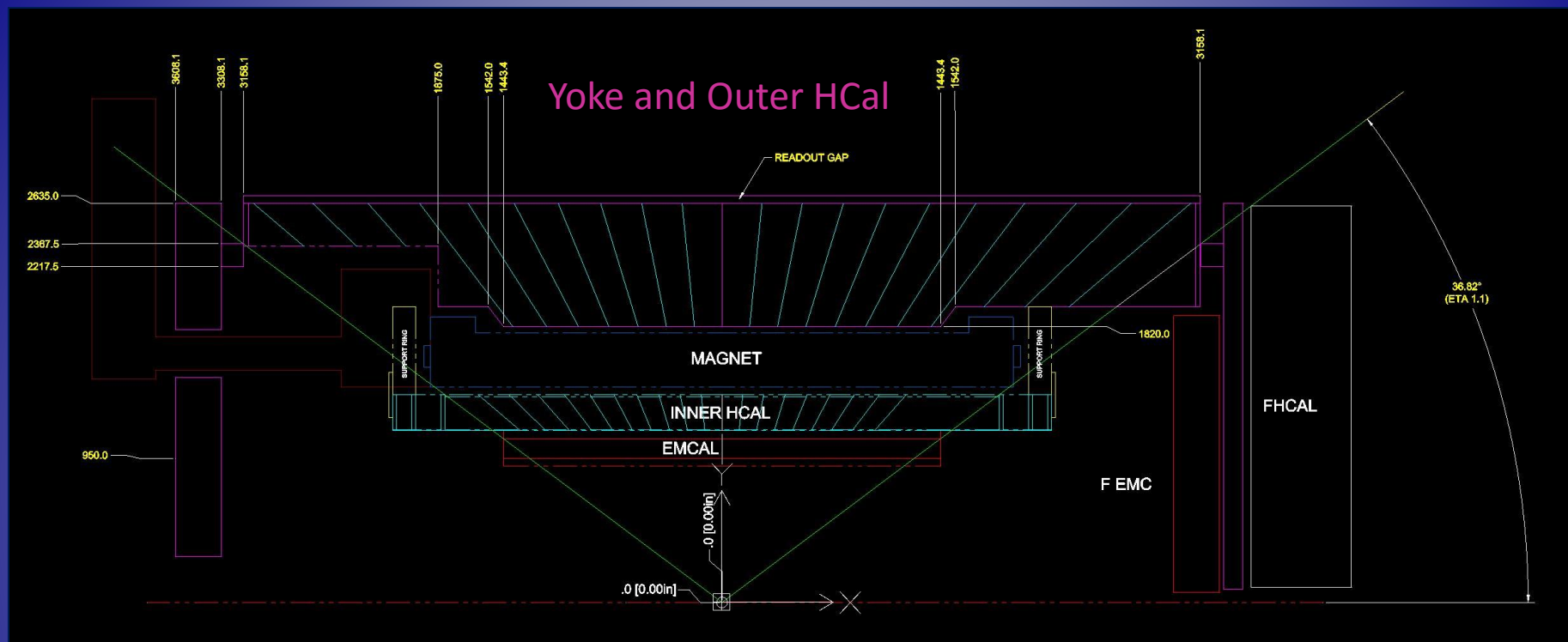
Front surface ( $z=3.5\text{m}$ )  
NOT so different from  
end-door!!

30-layer iron-scint. Hadron  
calorimeter  
Location mainly determined  
by eRHIC IR size

The past design >>>

Steel/scintillator sampling hadron calorimeter

Coupling of forward calorimeter with sPHENIX field (budget, force, support)



Current design (only calorimeter is shown) >>

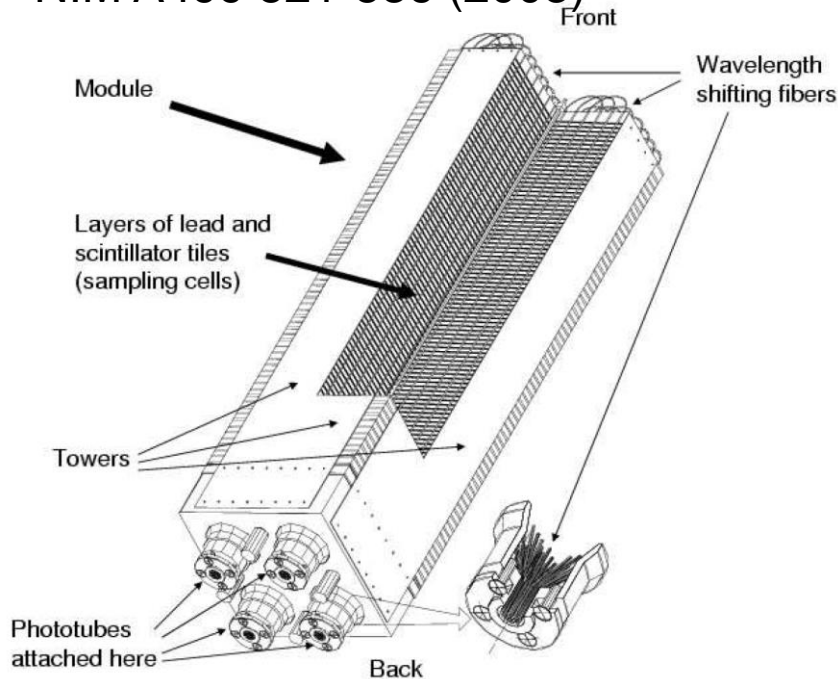
Restack of PHENIX EMCal

Keep magnetic end door ~ 1 interaction length, enough for field return

Stage-able HCal outside

# Detector choice reference

NIM A499 521-536 (2003)



Courtesy: O. Tsai, A. Kiselev



EMCal concept

Reuse of PHENIX EMCal

Light guide -> SiPM for readout

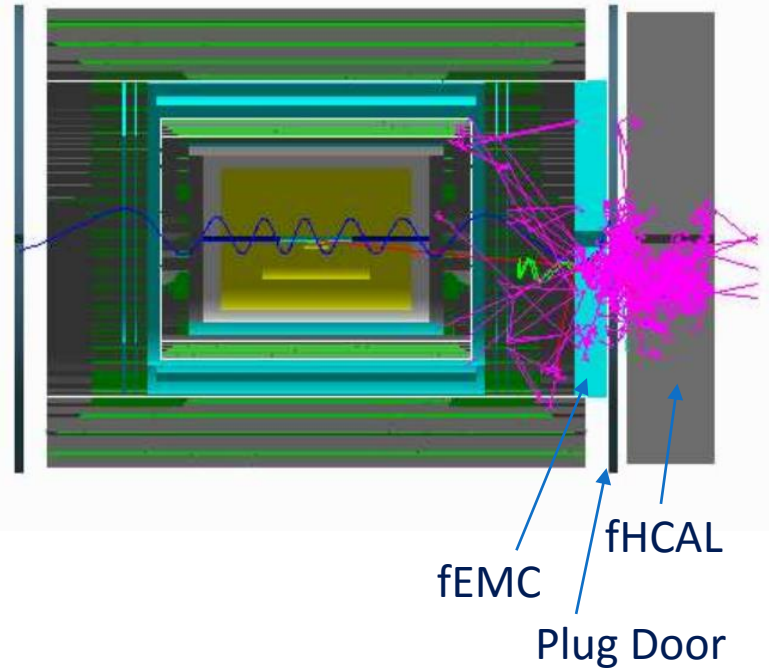
HCal concept

UCLA/BNL Pb/Scint sampling calorimeter

# fsPHENIX Calorimeters in Geant4

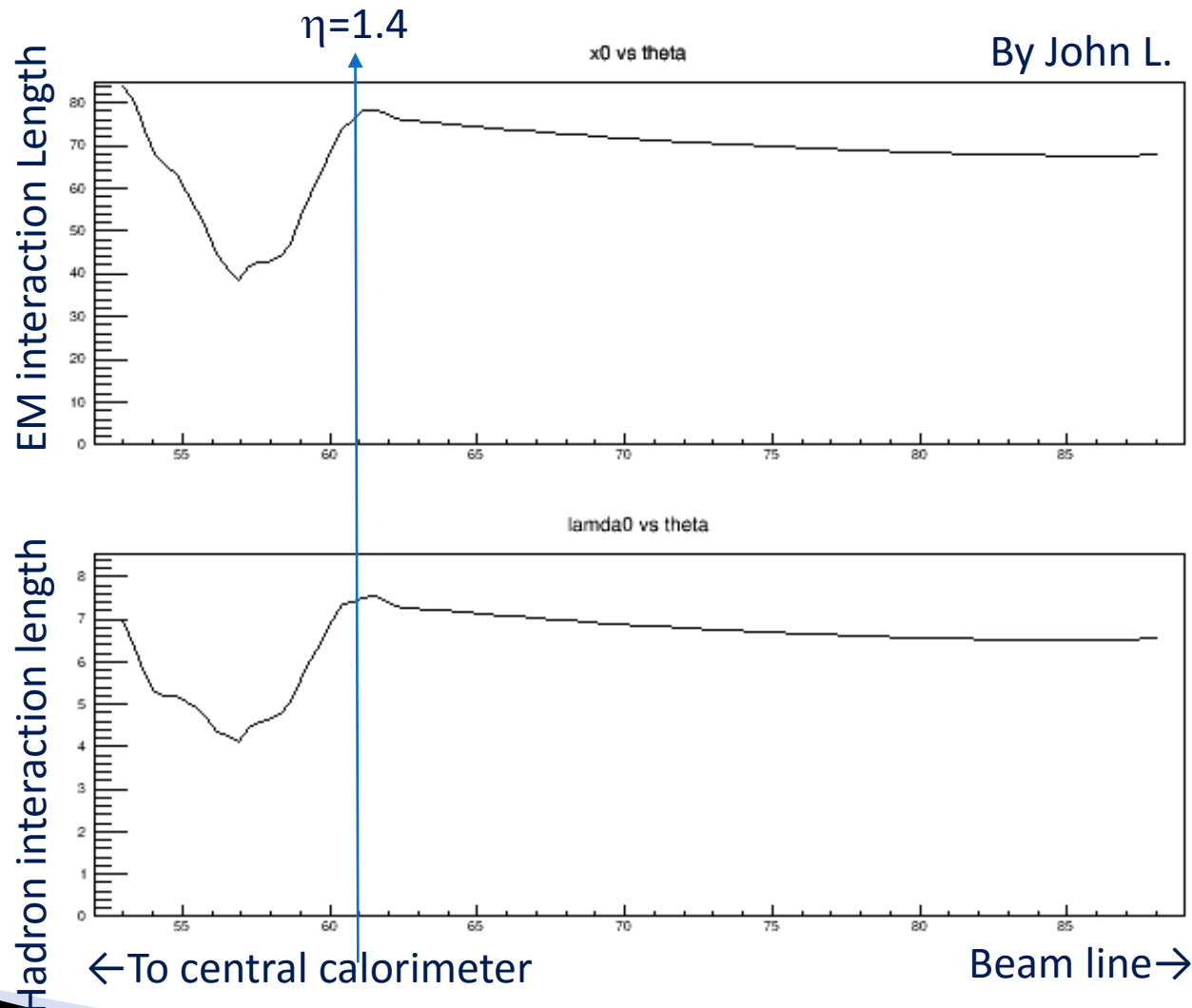
By John L.

- ▶ The FEMC is based on the PHENIX EMCAL:
  - Tower size 5.535 cm x 5.535 cm
  - 36.3 cm in length
  - Lead and polystyrene scint.
  - Center at  $z = 310\text{cm}$
  - Sampling fraction = 29.5%
- ▶ The FHCAL is based on the forward HCAL in the sPHENIX proposal:
  - 10 cm x 10 cm tower size
  - 100 cm in length
  - Steel and polystyrene scintillator in 4:1 ratio
  - Front face at  $z = 400\text{cm}$ .
  - Sampling fraction = 3.9%





# fsPHENIX Calorimeters in Geant4



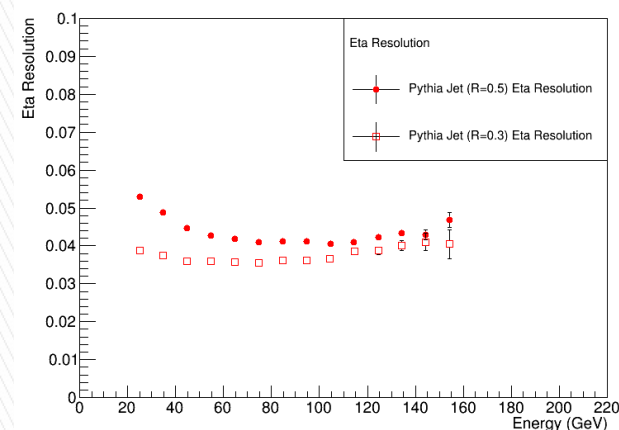
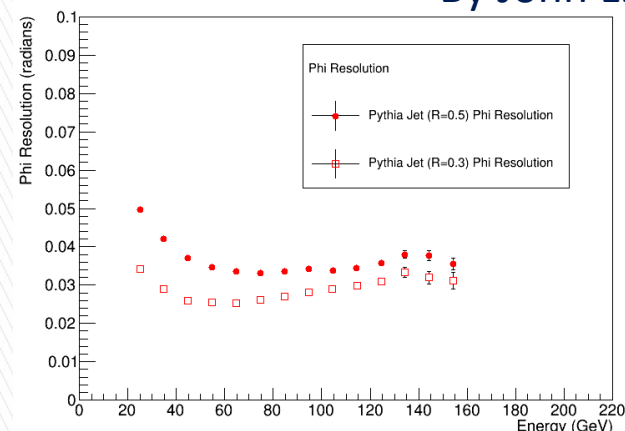
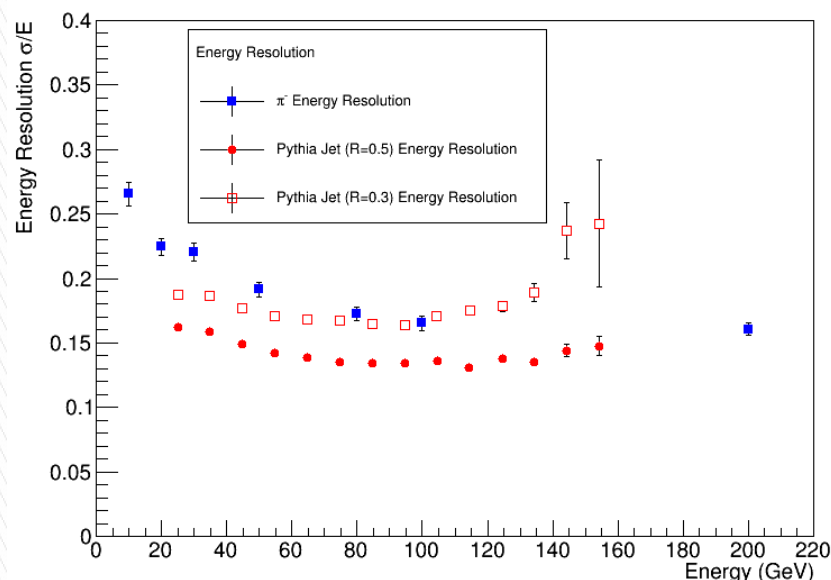
# Jet performance in Geant4

By John L.

Magnet end door

-> 1 interaction length of inactive material

Limited to ~14% - large constant term

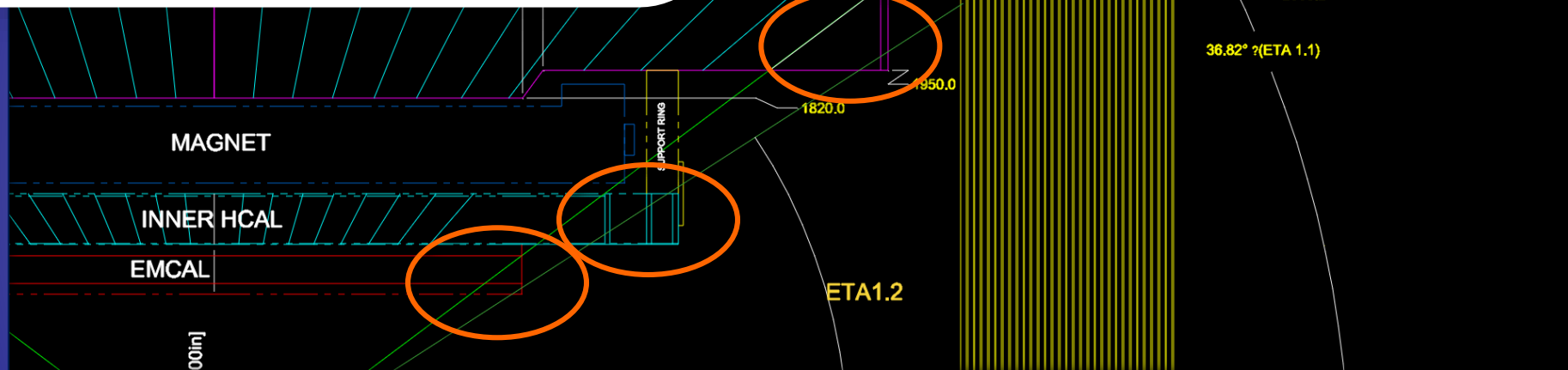
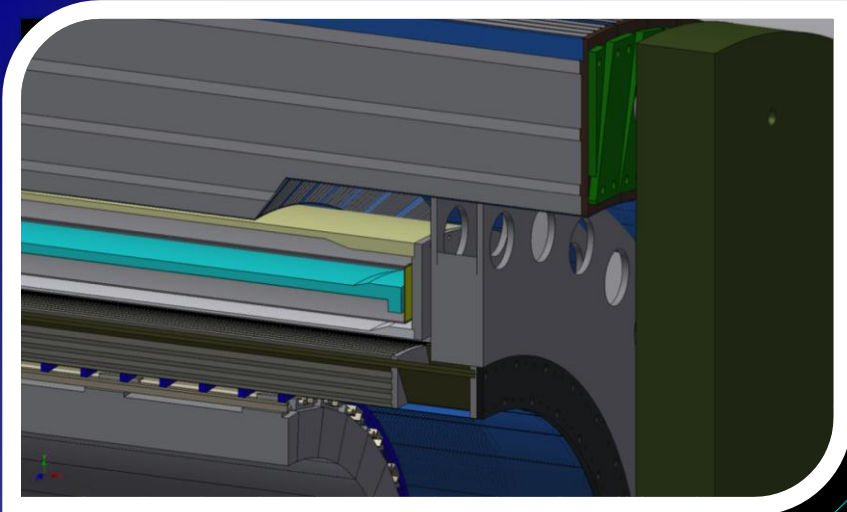


Energy resolution

Angular resolution

# Connection to sPHENIX calorimetry





# Would there be a jet coverage gap around $\eta=1$ ? >>

We were asked when presenting the design

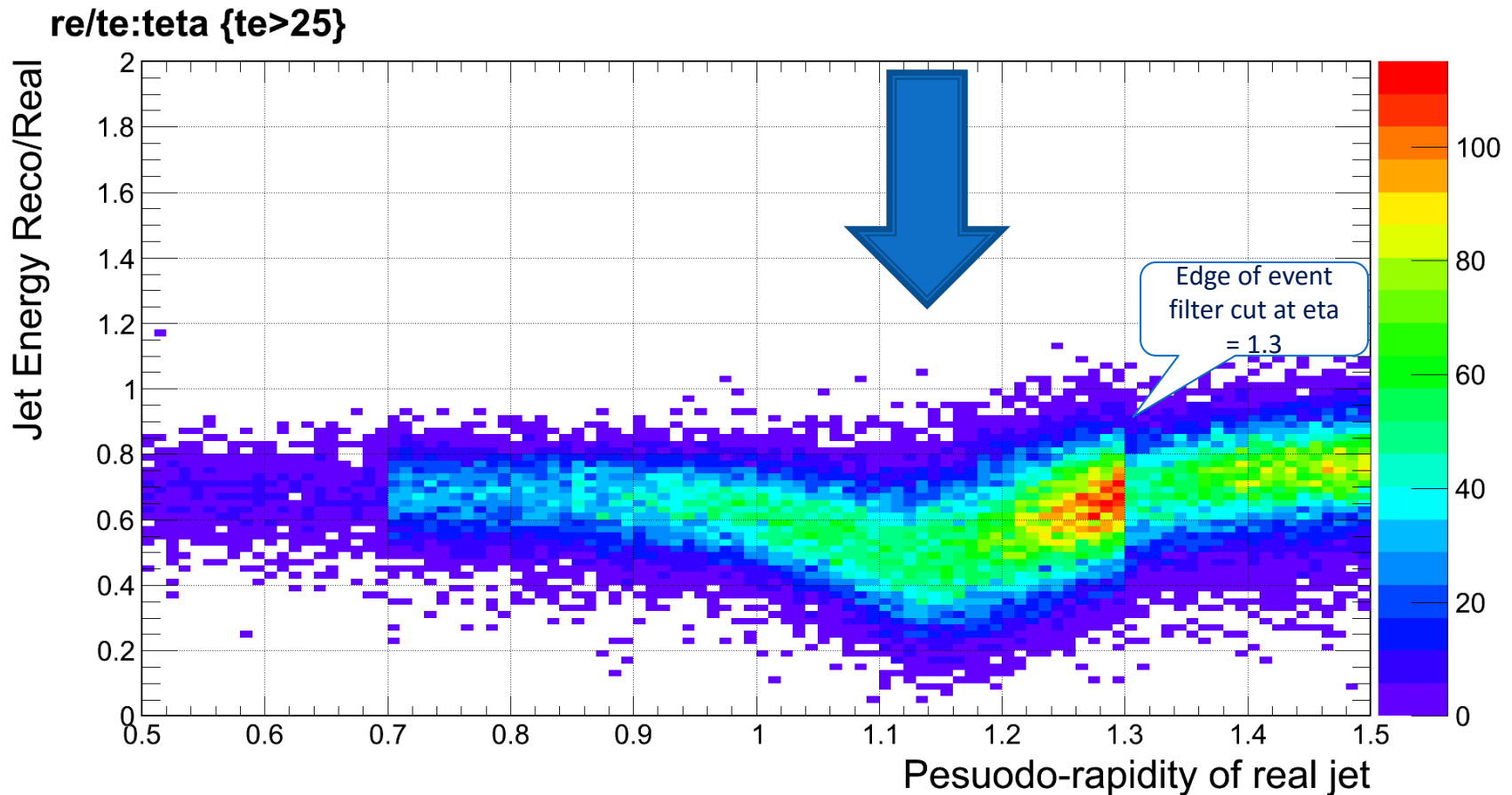
My guess is gap is minimal by summing all four calorimeters

Finished Geant4 Jet production, close to quantify this effect



# Geant4 Result from last generation of simulation:

- The missing central HCal piece produce a minor dip in jet energy response
- Require energy scale corrections
- Need revise for the new setups



# Calorimetry Goals of this workfest



# Calorimetry goals of this workfest

- ▶ New design
  - Look for comments from STAR/EIC colleagues and from external calorimeter experts
- ▶ Update the evaluation of jet performance
  - Simulation tutorial tomorrow. Help needed (Thanks Chong!)
  - Nils and I are putting together the update to ePHENIX sim
- ▶ Performance under pA background embedding (in full Geant4)
- ▶ Di-jet in ep, eA (in full Geant4)
  - Handle of background
  - Detector resolution to  $q_T$  smearing

# 2.5m Hcal summary

2.5m FHCAL results

– need refresh for new calo, should do better

Presented: Appendix A, Nov-2014 sPHENIX proposal [arXiv:1501.06197]

Barrel calorimeter

Forward calorimeter

beam line

- ▶  $R=0.6$  is better for energy resolution
- ▶  $R=0.4$  is better for angular measurement and for pA
- ▶ Matching energy resolution in barrel for pp
- ▶ Good angular resolution
- ▶ Some complexity for
  - Energy matching barrel-forward join region
  - Angular resolution for very forward region

